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BULLETIN OF THE
UNIVERSITY of UTAH

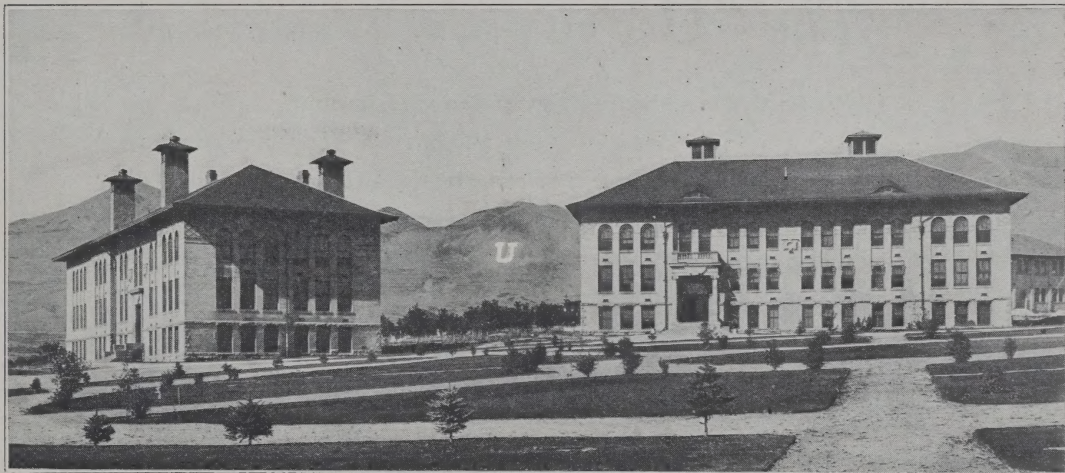


LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



UNIVERSITY of UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



THE BIG "U" ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

The "U" was constructed by the students in the spring of 1905 of lime from a nearby kiln. In 1907, the lime was replaced by concrete. The letter is 100 feet wide and 100 feet long; the sides are 15 feet wide and the bottom 20 feet.

It has a total area of 4,750 square feet.

The "U"

When the last shining ray of the sun's sinking light
Tints the slopes of the Wasatch a deep crimson hue.
'Gainst the background of red gleams a figure of white
Where yon hill on its breast wears the coveted "U."
For fidelity, courage, and strength does it stand,
For a unity firm among Utah's brave men.
May it long spread an influence good o'er the land
And to victory cheer them again and again!

M. E. P. '12.

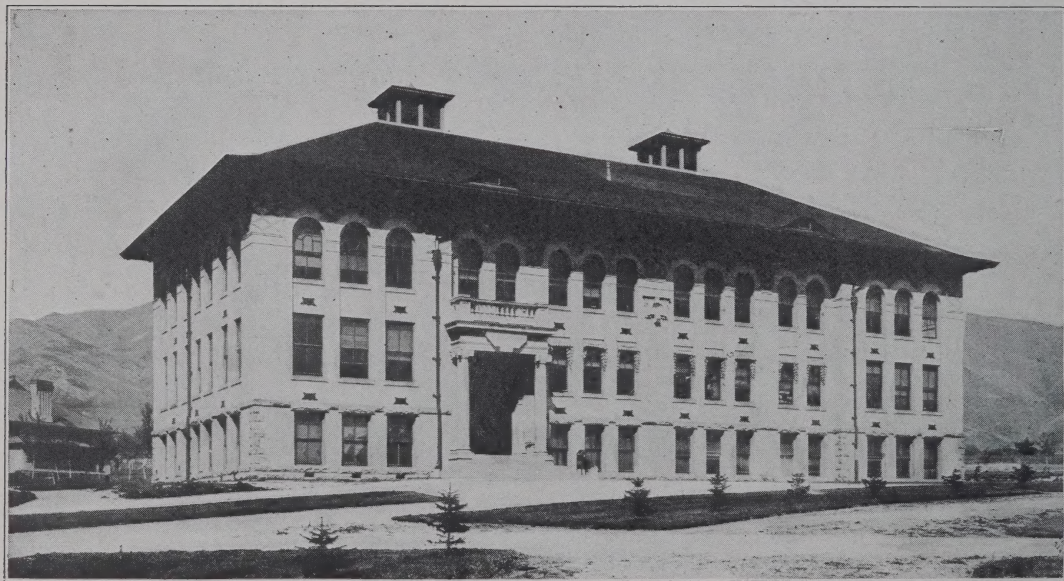
From the 1910 "Utonian," by permission.

To Our Patrons and Friends—

GREETING: In the University of Utah, the State owns nearly a million dollars worth of property. This booklet is intended to show, briefly, how some of this value is invested, and what the University is aiming to accomplish for the people of the State.

SCHOOLS. The University of Utah embraces the School of Arts and Sciences, the State Normal School, or the School of Education, the State School of Mines, and the School of Medicine. The Department of Law is a part of the School of Arts and Sciences.

INVITATION. A brief description of the work done by these schools is given in the following pages, and with each description is grouped a few illustrations. The work of the different schools is so closely and harmoniously combined that many of the illustrations in any group could appear equally as well in the other groups. To these descriptions and illustrations your attention is invited.



THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

This building is used for the library, for administrative offices, and for class work in mathematics, languages, philosophy, psychology, and other subjects.

The School of Arts and Sciences



ITS PURPOSE. The School of Arts and Sciences is the oldest of the four schools comprising the University of Utah. The founders of the institution and those who, from time to time, have been instrumental in its development, have ever kept in mind that the chief function of the University is to produce broad-minded, well-equipped citizens. Realizing this, the School of Arts and Sciences endeavors to provide that true and liberal culture that makes thinking men and women and that culture that must ever form the foundation for the best professional and technical education. It aims through mutual helpfulness to weld all departments of the institution into a unit for the aid and improvement of the young men and women of Utah.

In the School of Arts and Sciences is given the first two years of a course in law, equivalent to the first two years of the course given in the best schools of law in the East and Middle-west, and our students, on the completion of this course, are received as third-year students in the first-class eastern colleges of law.

Thus students in the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Utah not only have opportunity to obtain that broad and liberal education that makes them well equipped men and women, but they also are brought in contact with the work of other students who have already taken up professional and technical courses and, therefore,



A CORNER OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

This library is the largest and best collection of books in the state. It is open to all the students of the University, but it is the special laboratory of the Arts Students.

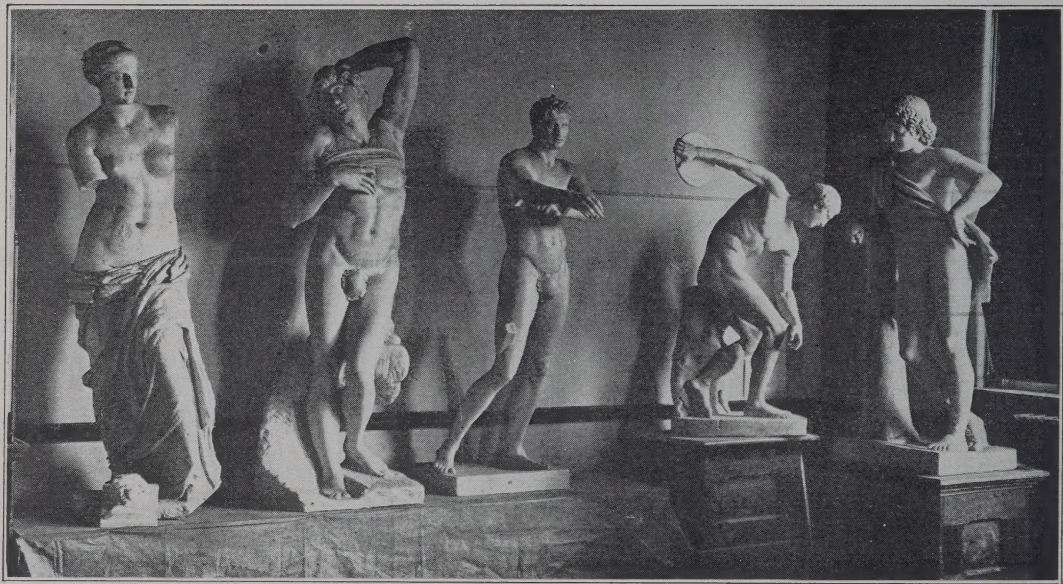
have a much better chance to determine for what their capabilities are best adapted. They learn to study themselves more closely, and often catch the inspiration of some fellow-student who is enthusiastically preparing for law, medicine, teaching, engineering or other profession.

ADMISSION. To be admitted to the School of Arts and Sciences, a candidate must be at least sixteen years of age, of good moral character, and have completed a regular high school course of four years or mastered the equivalent of such a course. This course must have included four years of English, one of algebra, one of geometry, and one of history. Diplomas and certificates from well-established high schools are accepted and their holders are admitted without examination.

Small deficiencies in entrance requirements may be made up in other departments while pursuing the regular courses and without extra charge for registration.

COURSES. The School of Arts and Sciences offers varied courses in the liberal arts and general sciences, leaving the student largely free to select his subjects and plan his work to the attainment of some definite purpose. A minimum amount of work in English, foreign languages, history, political science, philosophy, and in physical and natural science is required to insure that each student graduating with an A. B. degree shall have a general education and culture, a broad and sufficient foundation for any occupation or profession.

Those desiring to fit themselves for journalism, business, or government service will find suggestive courses outlined for their guidance.



CORNER OF THE ART ROOM.

The Art Department is supplied with a number of very fine casts and models. Practice in illustration, outdoor sketching, sketching from life, and clay modeling are included in the courses given.

GRADUATE COURSES. Graduates of our own institution and of other institutions of equal rank are able to take advanced courses at the University and secure a master's degree on the successful completion of a year's work of thirty credit hours.

ADVANTAGES. The undergraduate work offered by the University of Utah in all its departments and courses is as thorough and complete as can be obtained anywhere.

Its large teaching force is composed of men and women representing the training of the best universities in America and Europe. They are specialists in their respective lines, not merely investigators, but enthusiastic teachers who are deeply interested in the development of the future citizens of Utah.

LIBRARY AND LABORATORIES. The library is the study room of the college students in the institution. It contains 30,000 bound volumes and 15,000 pamphlets which are carefully classified and catalogued, and are always accessible to the students.

The laboratories are extensive and fitted out and supplied in the latest and most approved manner.

WORTHY OF NOTE. There is absolutely no necessity for young men and women to leave the state for that which is better supplied at home and at much less expense.

The University Catalog outlines and describes the various subjects and courses offered and will be sent free upon request to the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, THEN THE UNIVERSITY."



GROUP OF ART MODELS.

The courses in Art include drawing from the antique, water color work, oil painting, and design; and oil, water color, pencil, charcoal, and pen and ink sketching from life.



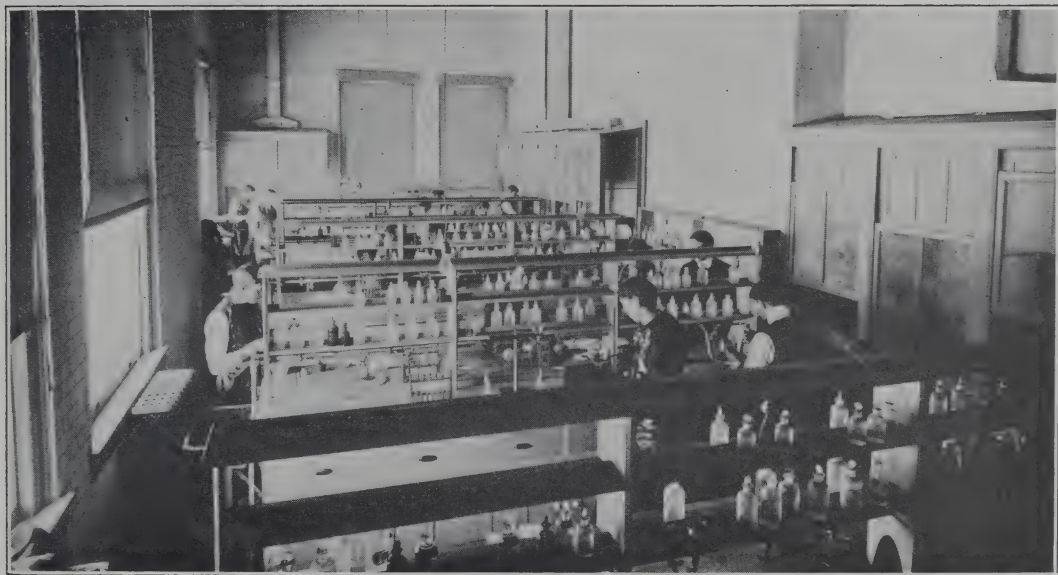
GEOLOGY LECTURE ROOM.

Notice the stand in the rear for the projecting lantern and how the seats rise as they recede from the lecture table, thus affording all a clear view of the table.



LABORATORY FOR THE TESTING OF ROCKS AND MINERALS.

Facts learned by actual experiment become real knowledge and contribute to mental power.
The most approved methods of instruction are employed throughout the University.



LABORATORY FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

The chemical laboratories are extensive, and are fitted out in the latest and most approved manner.



SALT LAKE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

The major part of the Law Course is given in this building where are located the Supreme Court Library and the various courts which provide opportunity for observation and practice.



THE MOOT COURT.

Students in the Law Department hold weekly sessions of a Moot Court where, under the guidance of Supreme Court judges, they gain excellent practice in the interpretation and application of the law.



MUSEUM BUILDING.

The museums of mineralogy, biology, and history are found in this building. It also contains several of the class-rooms and laboratories of the School of Medicine.

The School of Medicine



THE School of Medicine gives the first two years of a medical course. This work is designed for juniors and seniors in the Arts and Science School, and, beginning with 1910, students will not be admitted to the School of Medicine until they have finished two years of college work and rank as juniors.

WORK ACCEPTED. Students who successfully complete these two years are admitted to the third year of the best schools of medicine in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and other large centers.

ADVANTAGES. The various laboratories connected with the school are fully equipped in the latest and best manner. The expenses are low.

In addition to the great saving in tuition and traveling expenses, the students have marked advantages in being able to do their work in small classes under the direction of able professors who not only deliver the lectures but also give personal attention to each student, watching and guiding his progress and dispelling his doubts and correcting his mistakes. The inspiration and help gained from a man who is a master of his subject cannot be measured in dollars and cents when considered in its bearing upon the future success of the professional or business man.

Send for the University catalog which describes the various subjects and courses offered in the School of Medicine, and gives the cost of tuition, laboratory fees, etc.

"AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, THEN THE UNIVERSITY."



CLASS IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY.

A knowledge of drugs, their composition, and medicinal values is essential for the physician who would use the proper medicines in his practice.



LABORATORY OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

Through the close association of our laboratories with the hospitals in Salt Lake City the students obtain much valuable material and practical knowledge.



THE ANATOMY LABORATORY.

Anatomy is the chief corner stone of the first two years work in medicine. Upon the excellence with which this work is done depends largely the physician's success or failure.

Utah State Normal School

The State Normal School is the School of Education of the University of Utah.

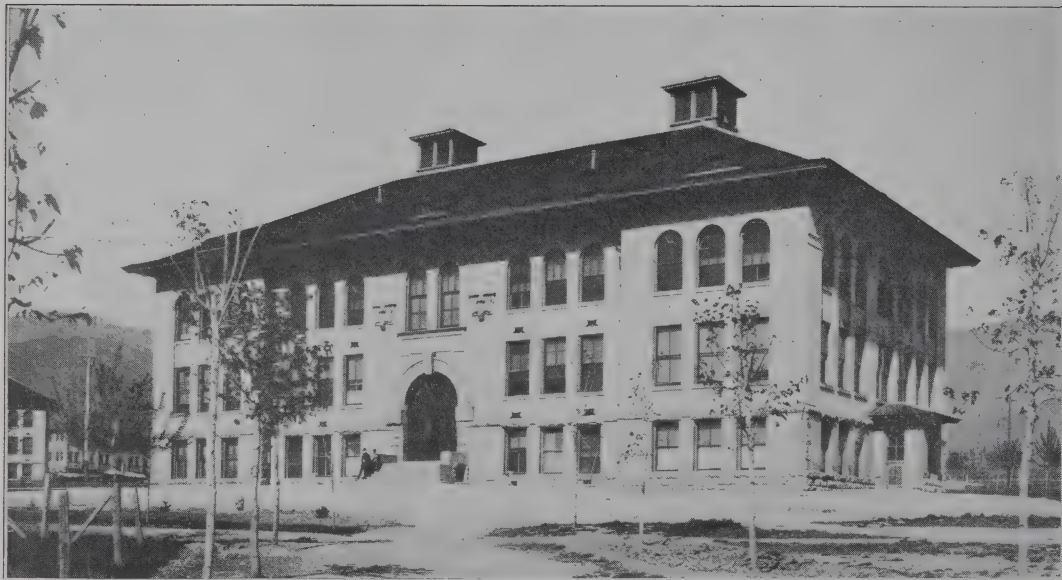


NEXT to the School of Arts and Sciences, the Normal School is the oldest department in the University. It has superior advantages over other normal schools that are not departments of universities, because its students have access to the University libraries, museums, shops, laboratories, gymnasium, etc., they receive instruction from experts and specialists in the various departments of the University, and they constantly come in contact with students pursuing other courses of study. Normal students receive instruction in elementary agriculture by specialists from the State Agricultural College.

LOCATION. The Normal School is admirably located at the edge of the city and on the benchland overlooking the beautiful city and valley of the Great Salt Lake, and its geographical environment is unsurpassed. The buildings are new and are well equipped with modern appliances for educational and professional work.

The School has been highly complimented by such leading educators as Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University; Dr. James L. Hughes, Toronto, Canada; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Clark University; Dr. George E. Vincent, Chicago University, and Dr. R. G. Boone, editor of Education.

ADMISSION. Graduates of accredited secondary schools offering full four years of high school work, will be admitted, and students, not graduates, will receive credit



TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING.

This building is for the Training School—the educational laboratory for the School of Education, where practice-teaching is done.

in prescribed studies on presentation of proper certificates covering the amount of high school work done. Students not presenting certificates will be admitted on examination.

Students not intending to complete any course leading to graduation may be admitted as specials upon evidence that they are qualified to do the work for which they desire to register.

ELEMENTARY TRAINING SCHOOL. In order that principles of education and methods of teaching and school management may be learned by actual observation and practice, the Normal School has connected with it a Training School, consisting of the usual eight grades of a public school. Each grade is in charge of an experienced and skillful teacher, whose duties include criticism of the work in practice teaching. The Training School is the educational laboratory of the Department of Education where theories and methods of education are put to practical tests.

The school is made an organic part of the child's life, and the various industrial and social activities of community life form the center of the school work.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL. This school offers the same practice and observation to prospective high school teachers that the Elementary Training School offers to grade teachers. Its purpose is to investigate and demonstrate the principles involved in the management, course of study, and methods of teaching in high schools. It contains all the grades of a four year high school course and is open to holders of normal scholarships.

NORMAL SCHOLARSHIPS. The School of Education may receive four hundred students free of charge for admission or registration; of these not more than two



CLASS IN METHODS.

Normal students receiving instruction in the methods of teaching geography and history.

hundred may be of high school grade. These complete their high school education in the Secondary Training School. The remainder must have completed four years of high school work.

The courses in the Secondary Training School are, therefore, so arranged that persons who have completed the eight grades, or one or more years of a high school course, may enter upon them.

Appointments to normal scholarships are made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on nomination of the county and city superintendents.

COURSES. The School of Education offers: (1) A four-year college course leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. (2) Four-year college courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

The first and second years of these courses constitute the "Junior College"; the third and fourth years, the "Senior College." In the Arts-Normal course the work of the Junior College is purely scholastic, and all of the professional work is assigned to the Senior College. The Science-Normal courses are arranged to provide in the Junior College, professional training for elementary and kindergarten schools. Upon the completion of one year of this professional work the student may receive a teacher's grammar grade certificate. Upon the completion of both years of the Junior College in the Science courses the student may receive the title "Associate in Education," and a teacher's grammar grade diploma, kindergarten diploma, kindergarten-normal diploma, or special teacher's diploma, depending upon the course pursued.

After two years of successful teaching in the public schools, the State Board of



PSYCHOLOGICAL LECTURE ROOM AND LABORATORY.

Students testing the eyesight of school children. Normal students are required to test the sight and hearing of the children in the Training School.

Education will confer the life diploma of grammar grade upon the holders of these Normal Diplomas.

The degree conferred upon the completion of the Senior College, is itself by law a teacher's life diploma of high school grade, and authorizes the holder to teach in any grade of the public schools.

To meet the rapidly increasing demand for high school teachers, the School of Education offers to graduates of the other schools of the University a high school certificate to teach the subjects for which they are scholastically qualified, upon the completion of the prescribed professional high school work in the School of Education.

It has been found advisable to offer Normal courses for the preparation of supervisors and high school teachers in the following subjects: art, music, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, physical education, reading, and nature study.

A KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT is connected with the Normal School for the purpose of training kindergarten teachers. It is modern, well equipped, and the work is carefully supervised by trained teachers. Practice teaching is given in connection with the Training School.

MANUAL TRAINING. The Normal School emphasizes manual training as related to education. Normal students receive training in hand work and learn how to correlate it with the various studies of the common schools. Additional work in manual training from the Engineering Courses of the School of Mines may be taken by the Normals.



DOMESTIC ART, NORMAL SCHOOL.

Normal girls in sewing room. After the work in hand-sewing, the girls are taught the use of the machine and a full set of garments is made.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ART. Excellent facilities are provided for the practical teaching of domestic science and art, and Normal students receive instruction and practice in teaching these subjects.

NATURE STUDY. Admirable opportunities are offered for instruction in Nature Study. A specialist has charge of this work, and the departments of Geology, Botany, and Zoology render valuable assistance whenever desired. A school farm with about five acres under cultivation forms a laboratory for the observation and study of natural products. Much subject matter for literature, reading, and arithmetic comes directly from the farm, and it proves an effective means of developing an appreciation for nature and for awaking an interest in the activities of the home.

THE BRANCH NORMAL SCHOOL, situated in Cedar City, Iron Co., offers convenient facilities for the scholastic training of teachers in the southern part of the state. The graduates from the Branch Normal School complete the course in the State Normal School at Salt Lake City, where they receive the professional part of the training. Further information concerning the work offered by the Branch Normal School may be had by applying to the Principal.

The catalog of the University which outlines and describes the various courses of the Normal School, will be sent free upon request to the

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City.

"AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, THEN THE UNIVERSITY."



DOMESTIC SCIENCE, NORMAL STUDENTS COOKING.



CORNER OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY ROOM, TRAINING SCHOOL.

The blackboards are used to express, in a graphic way, what the children are studying; the various landscape forms being represented on the board by the teacher and the pupil.



CLASS IN NATURE STUDY.

The Normal students receive instruction in nature study from a specialist, and a course in elementary agriculture is given by experts from the Agricultural College.



TRAINING SCHOOL CHILDREN ON THE SCHOOL FARM.

Each grade of the Training School is assigned a particular part of the garden for cultivation and study.



PRODUCTS OF THE SCHOOL FARM.

The school farm furnishes subject matter for nature study, and for correlated work in reading, arithmetic, etc.



DRAMATIZATION OF HIAWATHA.
"No impression without expression."



DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES, KINDERGARTEN.

The home, with the activities that center around and radiate from it, is the basis of the work in the Kindergarten. Normal students observing Kindergarten methods.

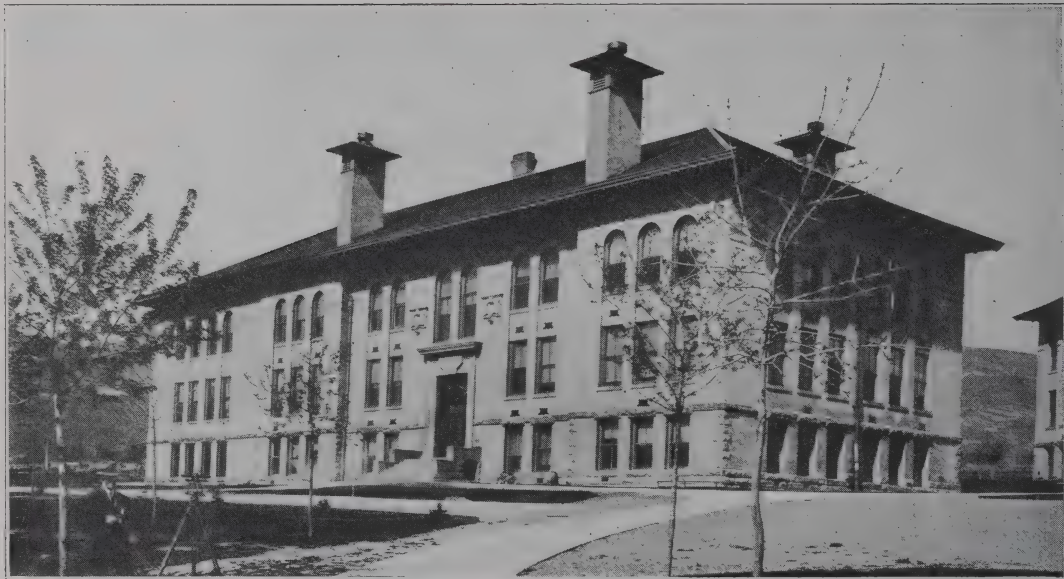
The State School of Mines



THE STATE SCHOOL OF MINES is the Engineering College of the University of Utah. It is located on the same site as the University, and is an integral part of it. It affords instruction in those subjects and branches of engineering that find application in the mining industry. But this industry needs the services of chemical, civil, electrical, hydraulic, and mechanical engineers as well as the services of mining and metallurgical engineers. In order to prepare students for these various lines of engineering several different courses are offered.

COURSES. The School of Mines now offers seven four-year courses, each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in some specified branch of engineering. It also offers courses to graduate students which lead to the degree of Master of Science in Engineering. The courses offered are: **Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, General Engineering, and Irrigation Engineering.** The first part of the latter course is given, however, by the Utah Agricultural College at Logan. Only the last two years of the course are given by the School of Mines at Salt Lake City.

While there is a large amount of work common to all these courses, still each one is characterized by the special studies found in the corresponding course as given by other engineering colleges. These studies prepare a student for a professional career in his chosen branch of engineering.



THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BUILDING.

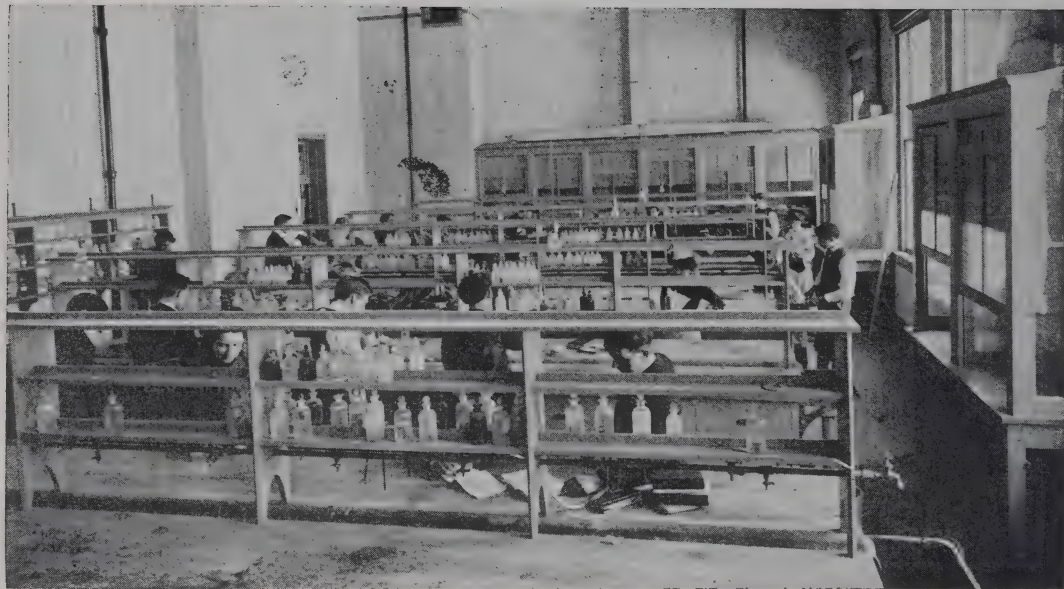
This building is used for the work in chemistry, physics, and part of the work in engineering. The buildings are all new and are constructed upon plans that embrace the latest and best improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION. A young man may ask what an engineering course in college will do for him. A complete answer cannot be given here, for it would include a statement of nearly everything that a general college education will do for him—discipline his mind and develop him physically, mentally, and morally.

AN ENGINEERING COURSE is pre-eminently adapted to develop the reason and the judgment, to fill the mind with useful information, and to open up many new avenues of employment and promotion in the business and industrial world. It trains a student to use his hands as well as his head. An engineering education is an industrial education and carries with it all the advantages of the latter. Again, combined with some professional work in teaching, an engineering course gives a specially good preparation for teaching mathematics and physical sciences in high schools.

AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION is being more and more considered necessary for the superintendent, the manager, and other executive officers of most industrial companies, such as mining, coal, cement, lighting, power, heating, telegraph, telephone, and railroad companies, manufacturers and sellers of machinery and other commodities, building and contracting companies, etc. Indeed, these desirable positions are now usually filled by engineers.

Any of the engineering courses prepares a student for drafting, surveying, and computing. In addition



LABORATORY OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

Laboratory work must depend upon class-room instruction, but science cannot be learned in the class-room alone; thoroughly equipped laboratories, as here provided, must be the learner's workshop.

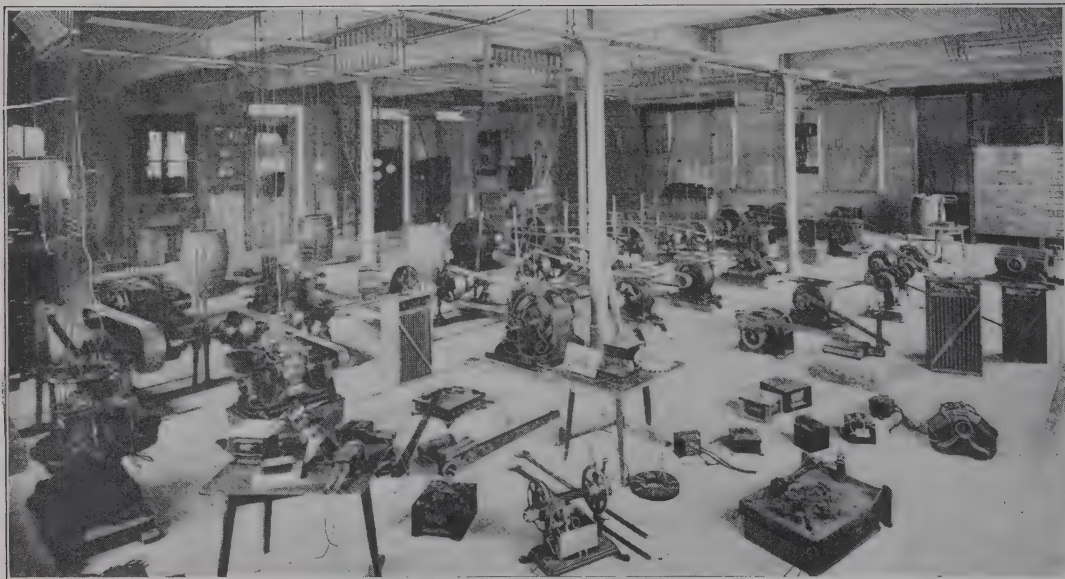
THE MINING COURSE will prepare him for assaying, for opening up and working a mine, for concentrating and smelting the ores, including the design, erection, and operation of the necessary machinery, mills, and plants, etc.

THE ELECTRICAL COURSE prepares for the designing, testing, installation and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery for all industrial purposes; for the design and erection of power and lighting plants, and hydraulic works, such as reservoirs, pipe lines, etc.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE prepares for railroad surveying and construction, the design and construction of reservoirs, canals, and irrigating systems, for city engineering, including the construction of pavements, water supply and sewerage systems, etc.

THE MECHANICAL COURSE does not differ much from the electrical course. More time, however, is devoted to the study of mining machinery and less to the study of electrical apparatus. The design, construction, and operation of ore-concentrating mills is emphasized in this course.

THE CHEMICAL COURSE qualifies for the career of the industrial chemist, that is, for all those positions in factories and plants where chemists are needed, such as assay offices, smelting plants, sugar, cement, glass, soap, chemical, and other factories. In all the industries where chemical processes are involved the position of chemist is usually a stepping-stone to that of superintendent and manager.



THE DYNAMO LABORATORY.

Electricity runs in all our industrial and commercial life. This laboratory gives a practical familiarity with electricity—the most subtle of Nature's agents.

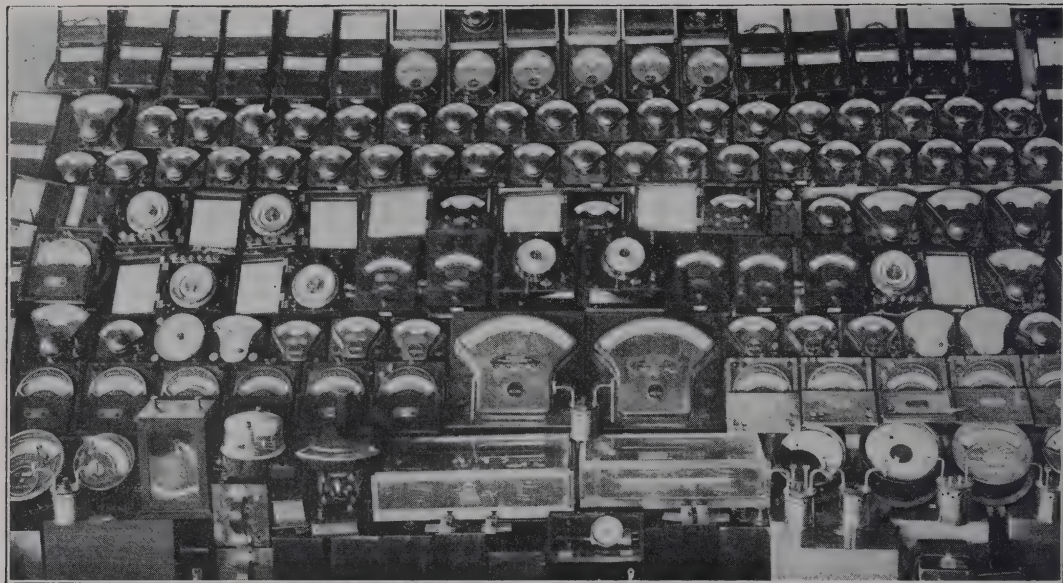
THE IRRIGATION COURSE, by emphasizing both the agricultural and the engineering sides, gives a particularly good preparation for everything pertaining to irrigation. It prepares specially for the design and construction of dams, reservoirs, head-gates, and diverting apparatus; flumes, canals, pipe lines, water supply, sewerage, irrigation and drainage systems; roads and pavements; the measurement and distribution of water, and the management of irrigation systems, etc. This course is given in connection with the Agricultural College.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING COURSE is one largely made by the student himself, who selects those studies that will give him a preparation for some special line of engineering or business that he may desire to follow. The studies making this course are, therefore, largely elective. It is also the course for the business man who desires the benefits of an engineering education.

THE GRADUATE COURSES afford opportunities for specialization and research. They rest upon the solid foundation of undergraduate study and are offered for the benefit of qualified, earnest students who desire a deeper knowledge than the regular undergraduate student can obtain. Research work is especially encouraged.

DEMAND FOR ENGINEERS. During recent years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of engineering graduates from the colleges in the United States, but the supply has often not kept pace with the demand for engineers. Experience has shown that any energetic young man of ability can now find a position at a good salary as soon as he graduates from the School of Mines.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT. The School possesses first-class facilities for



ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

The laboratory possesses a great variety of commercial and standard instruments—all obtained for the use of students and for standardizing purposes.

giving instruction in engineering. The teachers are all specialists who have received the highest training afforded by the best institutions of America and Europe, and who have also had a greater or less amount of experience in practical engineering work.

Laboratories, well equipped with modern apparatus, are provided in connection with all subjects of instruction that admit of laboratory methods. For a modern and complete equipment the laboratories of assaying, smelting, and ore-dressing are not excelled in America. The laboratories of chemistry, physics, mineralogy, hydraulics, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, the shops, the surveying instrument room, etc., are all finely equipped with new apparatus and machines, as evidenced by the accompanying illustrations.

SUPERIOR LOCATION. In the advantages of location this School is undoubtedly ahead of any other mining school in the country. The great variety of mines, smelters, and other ore-reducing plants, almost at the doors of the institution, besides electrical and steam power plants, manufacturing plants, etc., all afford an invaluable means of practical instruction. Through the courtesy of the companies operating these mines, smelters, and plants, the students of the Mining School are enabled to use their works for systematic study.

OTHER ADVANTAGES. Another great advantage of the School is that it is associated with the University, which opens without charge, the doors of all its departments to students registered in the School of Mines, thus offering them all the educational opportunities of a modern university. Many engineering students avail themselves of these opportunities and enter one or more classes in other departments.



ELECTRICAL TESTING.

He who knows the how as well as the why, possesses real knowledge—the kind of knowledge essential for the successful man. University graduates are successful.

Again, the mere association, day by day, on the campus with students of other departments, has a profound educational value.

INVITATION. Young men who think of studying engineering are invited to investigate the facilities and courses offered by the Utah State School of Mines. They will no doubt be surprised to find that, in the same length of time and at a much less expense, they can get in this school a training in engineering not excelled, if equalled, by that obtained in many of the best known colleges of the country.

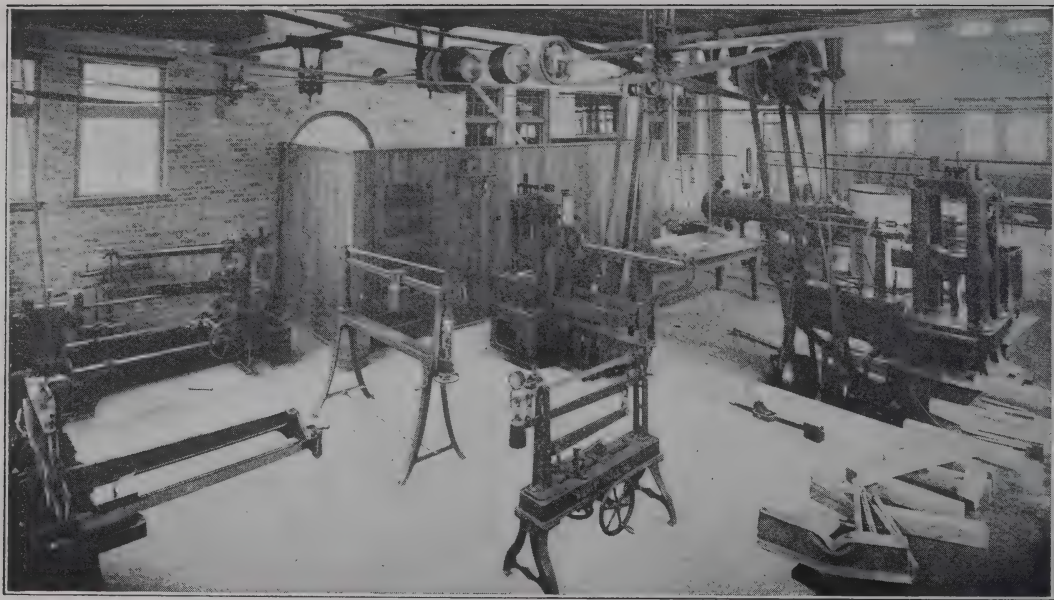
ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS. To enter the School of Mines, the engineering department of the University, a student must have completed the work of a four-year high school course, including high school English and algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry, high school physics, and one year of history. The additional work may be done in elective subjects, preferably in languages and biological science. High school graduates who have done the work in the required subjects are admitted without examination by presenting certificates.

A mature student, not a candidate for graduation, who is unable to meet the entrance requirements, may be admitted as a **Special Student** to pursue those studies for which he is qualified.

DEFICIENCIES. Small deficiencies in the entrance requirements to the School of Mines may be made up in other departments of the University without extra charge.

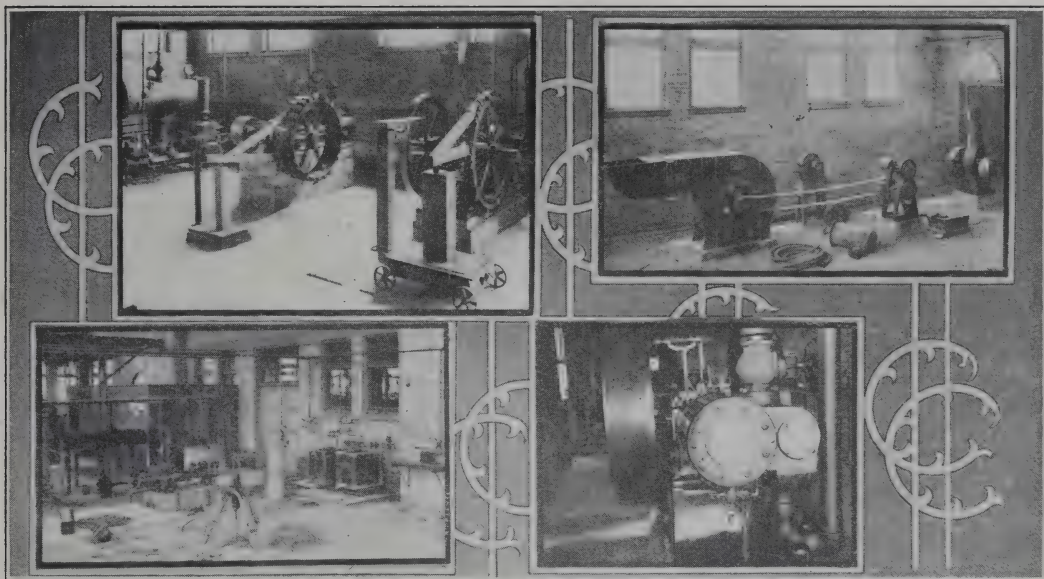
The catalog outlines and describes the engineering courses quite fully, and is sent free, upon request to the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, THEN THE UNIVERSITY."



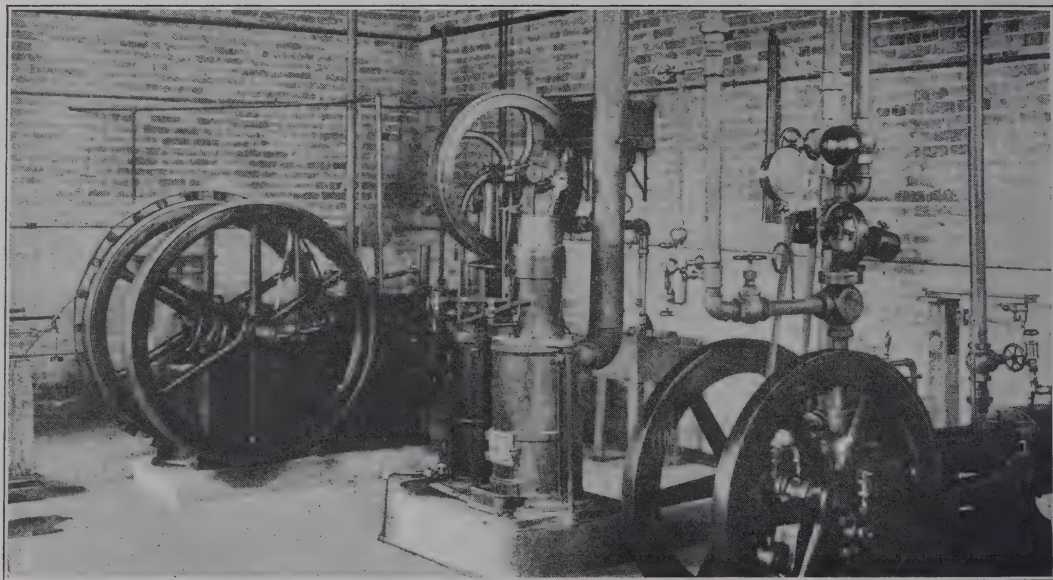
TESTING OF MATERIALS LABORATORY.

For testing materials of construction—woods, metals, stones, cements, etc.—used in building roads, bridges, foundations, houses, offices, etc.
An up-to-date laboratory.



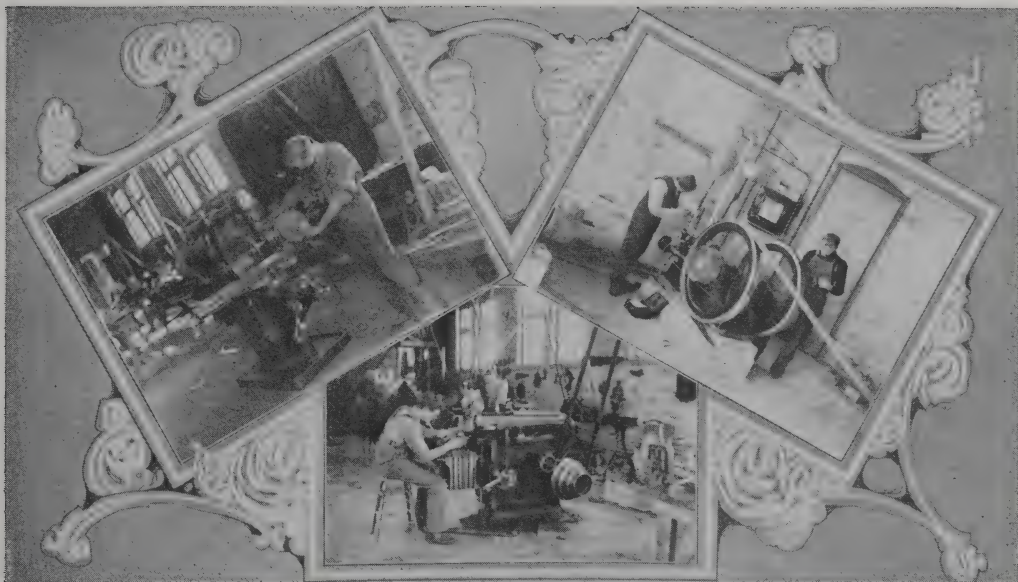
OTHER VIEWS IN THE MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

The principle of learning by doing is applied in all the Engineering courses. Hence the students work with all of these machines. Theory and practice are combined.



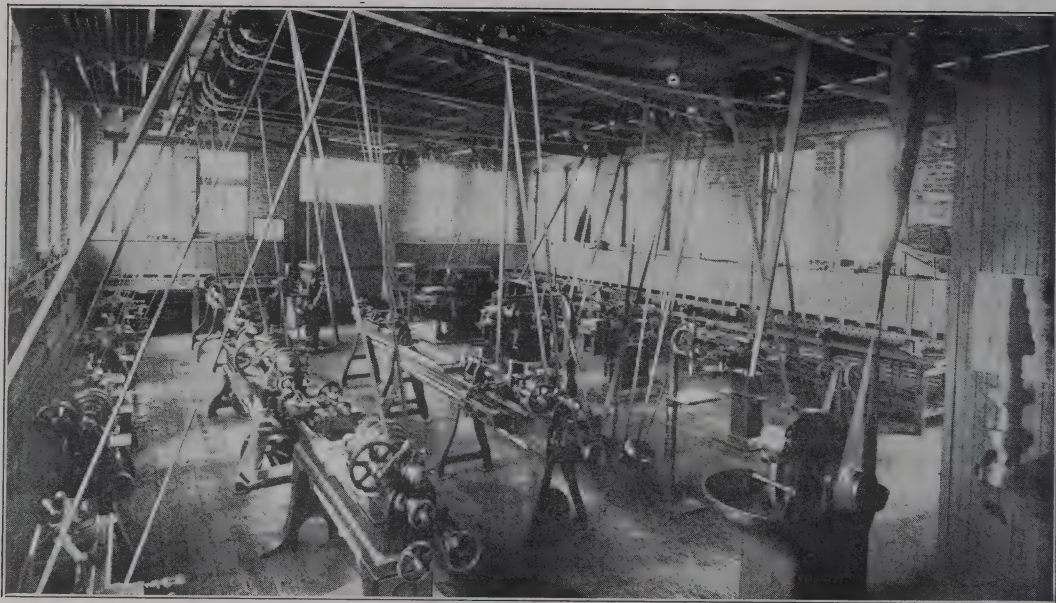
A CORNER IN THE MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

This laboratory is equipped with steam, gas, gasoline and hot air engines and accessories with which the students become familiar by thoroughly testing them.



MACHINE SHOP VIEWS.

Honest work is ennobling. Work that requires the head and the hand develops the kind of power that is the glory of intelligent men and women.



THE MACHINE SHOP.

Practical instruction makes practical men. This is the kind of instruction given at the University. But principles are not lost sight of for they are the foundation of all the arts.



A VIEW IN THE FORGE SHOP.

Shop work is required of all students in the School of Mines, but courses in the shops may be taken by students in other departments of the University.



AT WORK IN THE FOUNDRY SHOP.

Students dress in the clothes of the mechanic when they work in the shops. They learn the valuable art of adaption—placing themselves in harmony with their work and surroundings.



THE MECHANICAL DRAWING ROOM.

The ability to put his ideas on paper distinguishes the cultured man from the savage.
Drafting is an indispensable art of the engineering profession.



HYDRAULIC LABORATORY.

Our material progress is due to our ability to measure accurately. Methods for the exact measurement of streams of water are learned here.



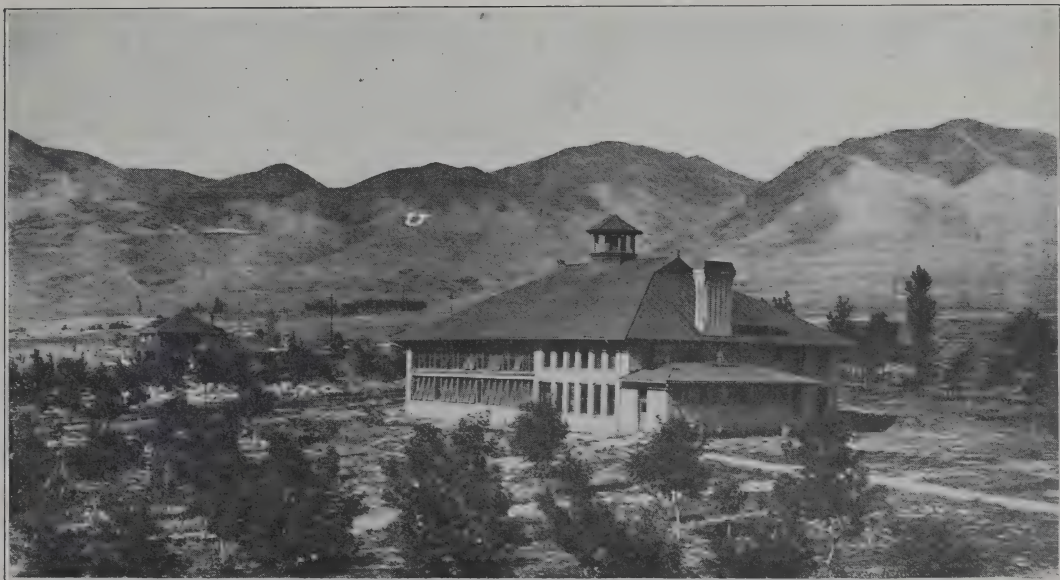
VIEWS OF THE HYDRAULIC LABORATORY.

In some respects this is perhaps the best equipped hydraulic laboratory in the world and additions are made to it as they are needed. Study hydraulics here.



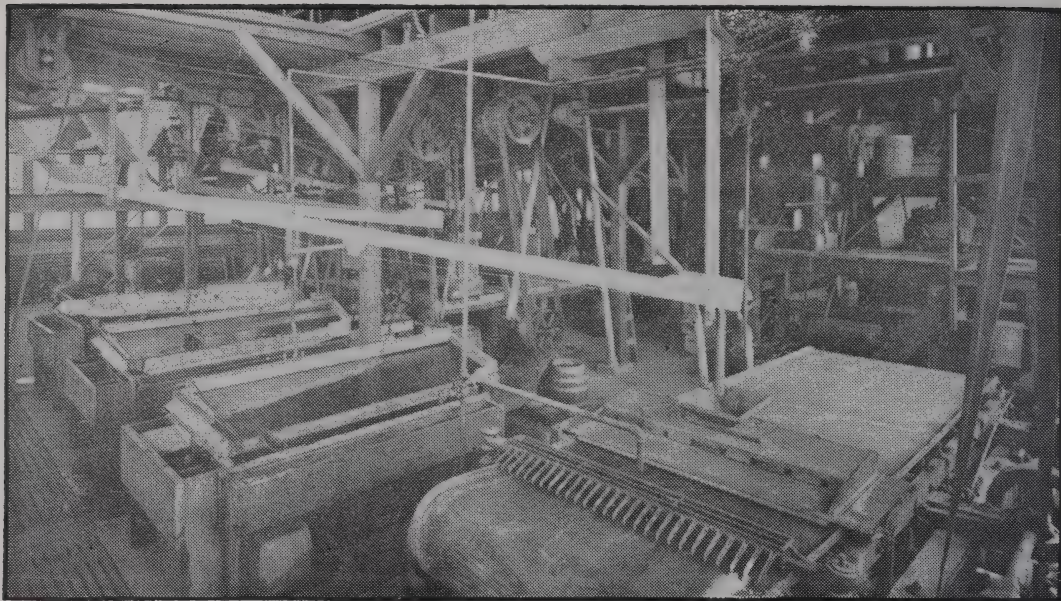
A SURVEYING CLASS.

Like other arts the art of surveying is learned only by practice. Land, city, topographical, railroad, and other kinds of surveying are learned here.



METALLURGY BUILDING, OR ORE DRESSING PLANT.

This building contains the milling machinery and smelting furnaces. In the brick end are the recitation rooms, and assay furnaces and laboratories.



SECTION OF ORE DRESSING MILL.

This mill possesses facilities for concentrating ores by nearly all the commercial processes used in the West. By actual work the students get here a practical training in milling.



THE DRAMATIC CLUB IN "THE CABINET MINISTER."

For personal improvement and address nothing equals the experience gained through amateur dramatic work. This is a student activity and is not intended to encourage professional stage life.



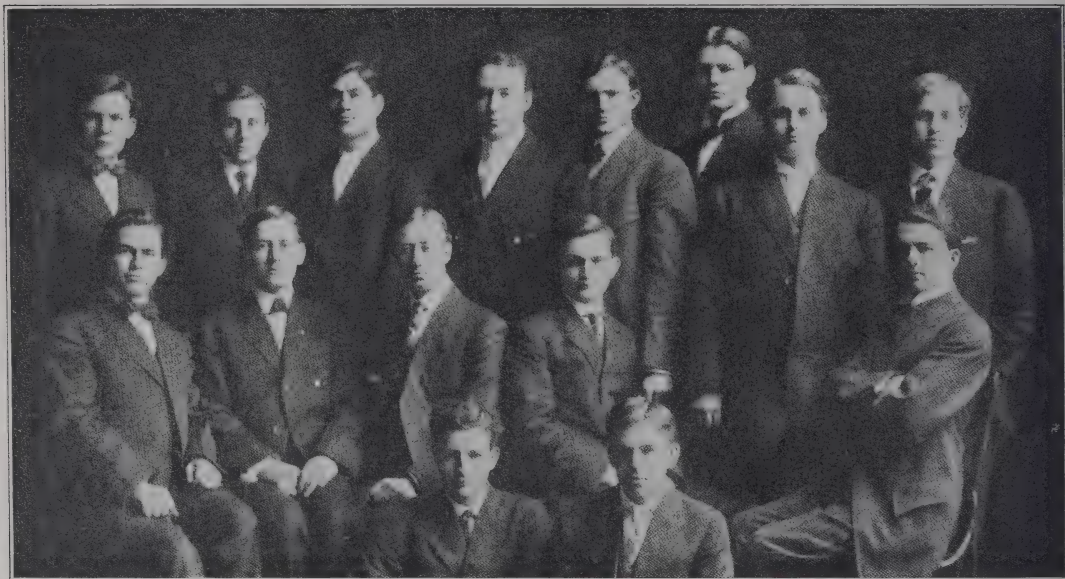
SCENES FROM "THE CABINET MINISTER."

Each year the play given by the University Dramatic Club is one of the great events of the College. No comedy is presented unless it is of a high literary standard.



THE UNIVERSITY CHOIR.

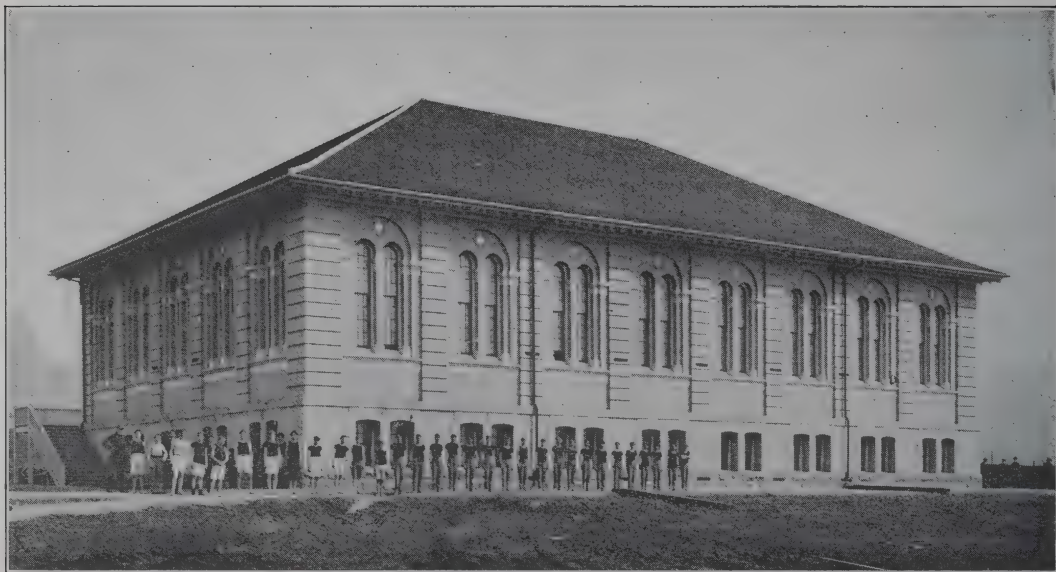
The courses in music include the analytical study of standard vocal music, harmony, the history of music, and special courses for teachers.



THE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.



THE GUITAR AND MANDOLIN CLUB.



GYMNASIUM AND TRACK TEAM.

The main floor of this gymnasium is devoted to physical education for men; and the basement floor to that for women. A sound body is the foundation of a successful life.



The upper view shows a corner of the Gymnasium and the Athletic Field.

The lower view was taken in the Gymnasium.



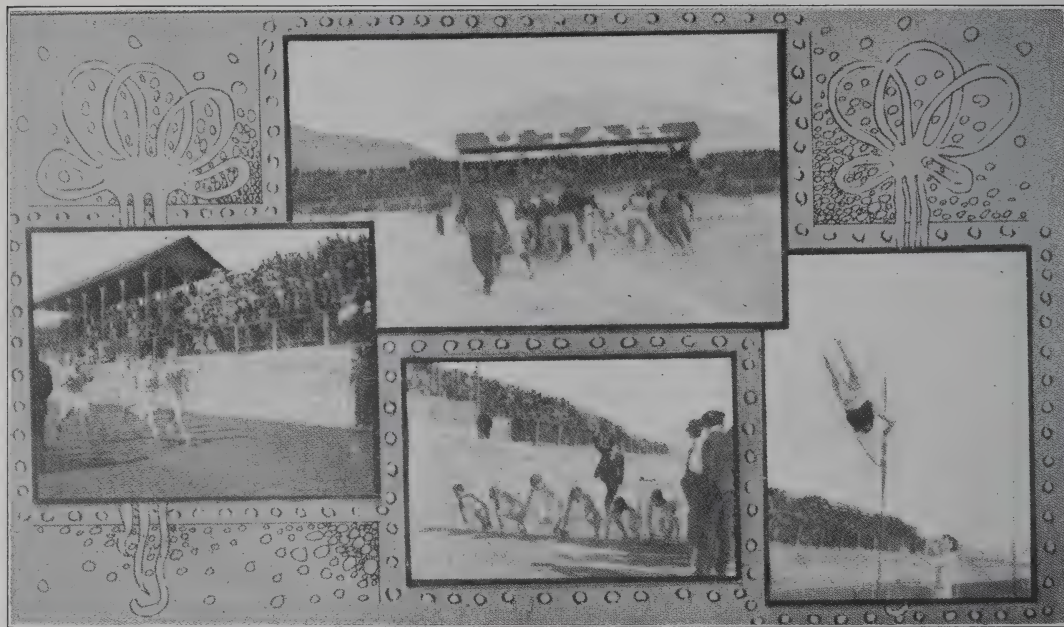
FOOT BALL TEAM OF 1908-9.

Our foot ball and track teams have competed successfully with the best teams
in the Western States.



MEDIC ROOTERS AT A FOOT BALL GAME.

For genuine enthusiasm, and loyalty to all student activities, go to the students in the School of Medicine.



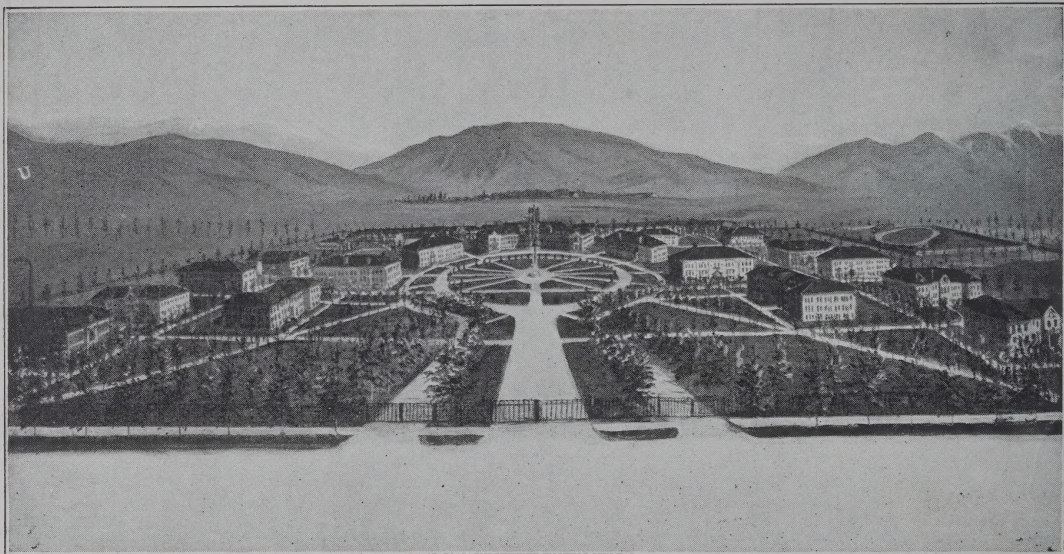
VIEWS ON THE ATHLETIC FIELD.

Gymnasium work is required of all students. Athletics are encouraged. Competent instructors, a new gymnasium, and a fine athletic field are provided. Physical education is not secondary in importance.



1909 SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS.

The Summer School affords excellent opportunities for teachers to gain knowledge during the vacation period. More than eight hundred students were in attendance at the University Summer School of 1909.



GENERAL PLAN FOR THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

Only eight of the buildings are now completed, but in our next illustrated bulletin we hope to show pictures of the central building, which is expected to cost a quarter of a million dollars.



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YOU'RE not quite ready to start, you say;

The time to be starting is now—today,

Don't dally; begin!

No man has ever been ready as yet,

Nor ever will be;

You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set,

But try it and see.

—*Kiser.*